

Arizona Republican's Editorial Page.

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THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1915

After the disaster the memory of
it is another disaster.
—Publius Syrus.

Japan and the Philippines

It was a remarkably wild statement made by Representative Hobson the other day in the course of an attack upon President Wilson, that the Philippines bill was the result of a secret understanding with Japan, a fear of Japan, and that the promise of a termination of American authority in the islands was made to prevent Japan from forcibly taking them.

There is not the slightest reason for believing that the administration could be so cowardly or craven. It is entirely unlikely that in the framing of the administration's declaration with respect to the Philippines that any thought was taken of Japan. The declaration was made for home consumption and not for Japanese consumption. The democratic party had for years made an issue of the Philippines question, and now, though in a position to do by a stroke of the pen what it had criticised the republican party for not doing, it found itself unable to do it. Hence the indefinite promise of independence for the islands—something that all Americans want to see, the earlier, the better. The administration's declaration means nothing. It is no more impressive to the Japanese than it is to Americans, who see nothing in it but cheap campaign material. It can deceive nobody but the Filipinos.

What the Japanese think of the Philippines is told by a Japanese writer in the current Century Magazine. He calls attention to the fact that the Philippines have cost the United States more than \$200,000,000 beside many American lives, and he says: "For all these and other pestiferous perturbations, American trade in the islands rose to \$45,617,317 in 1913 after fourteen years of American occupation, enterprise and sacrifice."

The Japanese writer also points out that Japan has about one-fourteenth as much wealth as the United States and a national debt greater than ours by \$218,000,000. Disposing of the argument regarding wealthy private "exploiters," he states that all Japanese citizens are heavily taxed, and that "a Japanese millionaire pays something like 68 per cent. of his income and earnings to the government in one form or another." He asks if an American under such a burden of taxation, even if he were mad enough to look for war, would be likely "to pick out a particularly expensive white elephant like the Philippines as the sole prize of the war."

The United States, the writer observes, is rich enough to afford such an expensive luxury as the Philippines, but the islands would bankrupt Japan, whose problems in Formosa, Korea and southern Manchuria are yet unsolved. The possession of the islands would add little additional revenue to Japan and would add two thousand miles to her line of national defense which would have to be maintained at a ruinous cost.

If any more reasons why Japan has no sinister designs on the Philippines were needed, the writer furnishes an unanswerable one. He points out that Japan exports more goods to the United States than to any other country. Japan is not at all anxious to "murder her best customer" for an injudicious longing to possess the Philippines.

If a war between the United States and Japan should result from any other cause, the latter might seize the islands as an incident, but never as an object of the war. Even in the event of war, but for the menace of a strong American naval base in the islands, Japan, profiting by our sad experience, would probably give the Philippines a wide berth. Certainly, if we had the Spanish war to fight over again, we would avoid the Philippines.

Senate Bill 29

It is easier to urge economy in state affairs than to accomplish it. Every interest for which the state makes provision is strongly for economy—in making appropriations for the other interests. The budget, or so-called budget, which has been presented to the house committee on appropriations, we understand, contemplates appropriations exceeding those of the last legislature by nearly three-quarters of a million dollars. The budget is doomed to a considerable scaling down. The relentlessness of the senate, in particular, against extravagance has not relaxed. There is even danger that in the program of economy denial of support will be made of some worthy objects.

The enthusiasm with which the senate considered the bill limiting the expenses of state institutions and offices, in the matter of traveling and other expenses, indicates a considerable saving of money in these departments. Undoubtedly in the past there has been a frightful waste of money in the employment of too much help and inefficient help. We think we may safely say that the volume of work in some of the public offices could be trans-

acted by half as many competent clerks such as would be employed in a private office.

The number and character of the journeys which have been taken by public officials in the past have become subjects of severe criticism. If senate bill 29 becomes a law, these trips will be much less frequent. There will be a great saving of cash for railroad tickets and of gasoline for automobiles. An item which contributes so much to the burden of taxpayers will be eliminated.

The popularity of Senator Colter—or is it his years—is evidenced by the decoration of his desk with a silver or silvery vase, filled with flaming red flowers, white lilies and greenery. The senator has not yet reached the top of the grade from which he can look down to the bottom of the shadowed incline. But even on the sunny side of the slope one approaches these mile-stones with seriousness. However, if there were such a vase of flowers waiting at each, we would hurry forward to it.

No trade ship ever set out on a voyage which promised to be so eventful as that of the cotton-laden Dacia—eventful not only to her, but abounding in possibilities affecting two great nations. If nothing happens to the Dacia, Great Britain will have backed down. If something does happen, the opponents of the ship purchasing bill may ask what we want with such a law, anyway. And there will be nobody to make a satisfactory reply.

VEST POCKET ESSAYS By GEORGE FITCH Author of "At Good Old Siwash"

COLLEGE GLEE CLUBS

A college glee club is a compact and well drilled body of men who escape from the campus usually during the Christmas holidays and penetrate long distances into the peaceful country, leaving a light blue wake with pink trimmings.

Glee clubs are so called because of the glee with which they make their trips. Next to a chance to promenade a few yards over the collared bones of a rival football team, the dearest ambition of the college student is to become a member of a glee club and travel in a private car. No man can know the full possibilities of travel in a Pullman car unless he has journeyed with a glee club whose sophomore members have spent the night throwing all the shoes they could find at the station agents as the train whizzed by.

It is also customary in high class choral work to call some freshman at 2 a. m. and to watch him trying to find his clothes in order to get off in ten minutes at a station which the train will not reach until after breakfast.

Owing to these and other scientific methods, the art of music has been greatly developed in our colleges and thousands of eager listeners swarm to the theaters each year to hear the merry college boys. Formerly these boys sang playful college songs such as "Polly Wolly Doodle" and "Bringing Along." But nowadays they are more classical in their tastes. The "Soldiers' Chorus" is about as low down as the average glee club will go nowadays. This brings these organizations into active competition with grand opera and sends the audience away better men and women, but it confines the glee too strictly to the journey between stations.

Glee clubbing is the greatest endurance feat performed by the young American. Unless a young man can attend two receptions per afternoon, an alumni dinner each evening, can defend himself from kind friends all night and can tell an average of thirty-five pretty girls daily just how grand college life really is, he should not attempt to glee club very much. He should try some lighter form of endeavor like going to war.

RIPPLING RHYMES By WALT MASON

THE WET BLANKET

In every burg, in every grad, you find the sour, despondent lad, who kicks at all improvement; all progress gives him grievous pain, and to the people he explains just what the old-time groove meant. When he would ave Commercial street, he hustles round on tireless feet to organize the kickers; when his remonstrance has been canned, he smarts around to beat the band, and bawls and beefs and bickers. Of griefs he always has a raft; to cry "extravagance" and "graft"—that is his life-long function. When we'd light up the darkened town, he lays all other business down, and goes for an injunction. In every corner of the grad he keeps the live wires hopping mad, with protest, knock and stricture; and every time they see him pass they cry, in tones from throats of brass, "Confound his ugly picture!" What pleasure does the kicker find in saying we should trail behind, and not be an aspirer? What comfort does the kicker know, since everywhere he sees a foe, and nowhere an admirer? But in his dark and morbid way he has a picnic every day, and life's one round of pleasure; to be detested is his aim, so dearly he plays his game, and public scorn's a treasure.

MODERN FRENCH FIGHTING

There is an allusion, held with uncommon tenacity by the general public, that the range and effectiveness of modern arms tends to keep armies far apart. On the contrary, there is more hand-to-hand fighting today than at any time since gunpowder was invented.

Many weapons long since thought obsolete have come into use again. First among these are grenades, of which there are all kinds, from manufactured bombs with fuses to soda water bottles filled with old iron—a variety which is practically as effective. Some of them are carried in the hand, some on long poles. There are also the canister, which is nothing but a shell filled with very small shot, and the trench mortar, meant to throw a shell a short distance straight up into the air and down into the enemy's trench. For this last purpose I have seen wooden guns used, but I was never able to find out whether they worked on the principle of a slutz, a spring, or an airgun. I am personally of the opinion that an improved type trench mortar would turn the scale in the attackers' favor.

GRANITE QUARRIED FROM BOULDERS

An interesting feature of the production of granite in California is the quantity of stone quarried from large residual boulders. These boulders, according to the United States Geological Survey, represent the remnants left from prolonged disintegration of large granite masses, but after a thin weathered coating is removed they yield sound stone. Good granite should stand a crushing weight of at least 200,000 pounds to the square inch; some granites will stand 40,000 pounds. This may be compared to common red brick which will crush at about 3,000 pounds to the square inch.

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DAILY

"CONSPICUOUS GALLANTRY" WINS GIRL AND IRON CROSS FOR LUCKY GERMAN



Miss Cecelia May.

"Conspicuous gallantry" won the iron cross for Herr von Rath, a Lieutenant in the German army. Now it is to win for him an American girl—Miss Cecelia May—as his bride. Miss May is the daughter of Col. Henry May of Washington. She met von Rath in that city. She was married in Berlin—to her entire satisfaction—by the war.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ARIZONA SECURITIES & INVESTMENT COMPANY.

Notice of Special Meeting.
You will take notice that there will be a special meeting of the stockholders of the Arizona Securities & Investment Company at the office of the Company in the Hotel Adams, Phoenix, Arizona upon the 8th day of February, 1915 at 10:00 o'clock A. M., or at the office of Armstrong & Lewis, 312 National Bank of Arizona Building in Phoenix, Arizona, to which place said meeting may be adjourned, to consider the matters of the reorganization of the company, the sale of all, or a portion of its assets; the payment of its obligations; the distribution of its assets and the judicial dissolution of the company, and such other and further business as may be proper to come before the said meeting.

ARIZONA SECURITIES & INVESTMENT COMPANY.
By Ernest W. Lewis,
President.

ATTEST:
Geo. A. Mintz,
Secretary.

STATE OF KANSAS

Department of State.
T. J. Botkin, Secretary of State.
TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

I, T. J. Botkin, Secretary of State of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the following and hereto attached is a true copy of Charter of THE ANCHOR TRUST COMPANY OF WICHITA, the original of which is now on file and a matter of record in this office.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I hereto set my hand and cause to be attested my official seal.

Dated at the City of Topeka, this 15th day of January, 1915.

J. T. BOTKIN,
Secretary of State.
By E. A. CORRELL,
Assistant Secretary of State.

CHARTER
OF
THE ANCHOR TRUST COMPANY
OF WICHITA.

The undersigned, citizens of the State of Kansas, do hereby voluntarily associate ourselves together for the purpose of forming a private corporation under the laws of the State of Kansas, and do hereby certify:

FIRST
That the name of this corporation shall be "THE ANCHOR TRUST COMPANY OF WICHITA."

SECOND
That the purposes for which this corporation is formed are to loan money, either its own funds, or those of others upon commission; the acceptance of all kinds of trusts and agencies in the service of its clients; the care and management of property, real and personal, for its patrons, and the purchase and sale of the same upon commission; the purchase and sale of mortgages and mortgaged or clear property, stocks, bonds, and other securities either upon its own account or upon commission for its patrons, and generally to do all acts usual, necessary or incident to the business of a loan and trust company, not inconsistent with the laws of Kansas.

THIRD
That the place where its business is to be transacted is at Wichita in the State of Kansas.

FOURTH
That the term for which this corporation is to exist is twenty-five years.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have hereto subscribed our names, this 17th day of May, 1913.

HIRAM W. LEWIS,
KITTY S. LEWIS,
FANNY C. LEWIS,
ISAAC F. WEST,
ALICE C. WEST.

STATE OF KANSAS,) ss.

SEDCWICK COUNTY) ss.
Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public in and for Sedgwick County, Kansas, the above named Hiram W. Lewis, Isaac F. West, Alice C. West, Kitty S. Lewis and Fanny C. Lewis, who are personally known to me to be the same persons who executed the foregoing instrument in writing, and duly acknowledged the execution of the same.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereto subscribed my name and affixed my notarial seal, this 17th day of May, 1913.

HENRY W. RILEY,
Notary Public.
My commission expires September 11, 1895.

Filed: May 18, 1913.
R. S. Osborn,
Secy. of State.

Hire a little saleslady at The Republican office. A Want Ad will see more customers than you can.

NOTICE is hereby given that all electors of the City of Phoenix who have not heretofore registered and whose names do not appear upon the election register of the City of Phoenix and who desire to vote at the general primary city election of the City of Phoenix to be held on March 6, 1915, and at the general city election to be held on April 6, 1915, or at either of them, are required to register as a condition to their right to vote at said elections, or either of them.

All such electors may so register at the office of the City Clerk, in the City Hall of the City of Phoenix, at any time during office hours from date hereof up to and including the 23rd day of February, 1915, at the hour of five o'clock p. m., when the

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McARTHUR BROTHERS

register will be closed until the 13th day of March, 1915, at nine o'clock a. m., and will then be reopened and remain open until the 19th day of March, 1915, at the hour of five o'clock p. m., at which time the said register will be finally closed.

Dated at Phoenix, Arizona, this 29th day of January, 1915.

FRANK THOMAS,
City Clerk.

ORDINANCE NO. 34

AN ORDINANCE PROVIDING THAT BUT A SINGLE STREET CAR TRACK SHALL BE LAID ON MONROE STREET BETWEEN FIRST STREET AND SECOND AVENUE, AND PROVIDING THAT SAID SINGLE TRACK SHALL BE PLACED IN THE CENTER OF MONROE STREET BETWEEN SAID POINTS

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF PHOENIX, as follows:

Sec. 1. That the Phoenix Railway Company of Arizona be permitted and allowed to lay, install and maintain over and along Monroe street between the center line of First street and the center line of Second avenue a single-track street railway only, and that said single-track street railway shall be placed and maintained in the center of said Monroe street between said center of First street and said center of Second avenue, and shall be placed or maintained in no other place upon said Monroe street between said points.

Sec. 2. All ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. Whereas, the immediate operation of this ordinance is necessary for the convenience and welfare of the citizens of the city and for the preservation of the public peace, health and safety, an emergency is hereby declared to exist, and this ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage by the Commission and approval by the Mayor, and is hereby exempted from the referendum provision of the City Charter.

PASSED by the Commission of the City of Phoenix this 22nd day of January, 1915.

APPROVED this 22nd day of January, 1915.

GEO. U. YOUNG,
Mayor.

Attest:
FRANK THOMAS,
City Clerk.

COMB SAGETEA IN LIFELESS, GRAY HAIR

Look Young! Common Garden Sage and Sulphur Darkens So Naturally No One Can Tell

Grandmother kept her hair beautifully darkened, glossy and abundant with a brew of Sage Tea and Sulphur. Whenever her hair fell out or took on that dull, faded or streaked appearance, this simple mixture was applied with wonderful effect. By asking at any drug store for "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," you will get a large bottle of this old-time recipe, ready to use, for about 50 cents. This simple mixture can be depended upon to restore natural color and beauty to the hair, and is splendid for dandruff, dry, itchy scalp and falling hair.

A well-known down town druggist says everybody uses Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur, because it darkens so naturally and evenly that nobody can tell it has been applied—it's so easy to use, too. You simply dampen a comb or soft brush and draw it through your hair, taking a strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears; after another application or two, it is restored to its natural color and looks glossy, soft and abundant.